JOY IN TAMMANY.

The Supreme Court Orders the Appointment of the Wigwam Inspectors.

WILL THE POLICE BOARD OBEY?

Mayor Cooper Gets a Hint Not to Interfere.

THE "UNSEEN FINGER."

The Republican Commissioners Play a Smart Trick on Mr. MacLean.

dinary session of the Supreme Court, General Term, between the rival factions of the democratic party, the rival Police Commissioners and their respective counsel. Long before the appointed noon hour, began to be crowded with politicians from the re-publican, Tammany and anti-Tammany ranks, together with a slight sprinkling of greenbackers. Almost the entire semi-circular table set apart for counsel was occupied by the legal champions of the parties interested, those avowedly appearing on the part of Tammany Hall being Messrs. David Dudley Field, Edwin W. Stoughton, Dudley Field and Mr Those representing the Police Board were Mr. F. N. Bangs and Assistant Corporation Counsel pendent position as private counsel to Commis-sioners Wheeler and French, was apparently supported by ex-United States District Attorney George Bliss, not far behind whom was John I. Davenport. by Presiding Judge Davis and his two associates

Judges Brady and Barrett.

After reference to and reading of the papers used and proceedings had in the litigation thus far, an Lean in which he asserted that Commissioners Wheeler and French were working together for earlier in the morning, while he was preparing a resoion in an adjoining room, he sent in word to his ociates Wheeler and French that he was so engaged, and would join them presently, but subse mently found that without his presence they had isourned the Board to this morning. This resolu tion was to the effect that the remaining inspector be appointed from members of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the New York Produoe Exchange. This statement was partially con-tradicted by an affidavit of Commissioner French, made at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, and in which he as-terted that the message Mr. MacLean sent in was that he was engaged in preparing papers, and would be in, and Mr. French and his associate Mr. Wheeler, thinking they had had enough of the farce, concl. they would adjourn until this morning and give the extraordinary term an opportunity to unravel the confusion in which they had

Mr. Fangs called the Court's attention to the fact that twenty of the fourth inspectors had been appointed, among whom were some Tammany men including Mr. Field himself.

Mr. Field-What is that? Judge Davis-He wants to call your attention to the fact that you have been appointed.
"Mr. Field was at the head of the list," continued

Mr. Bangs, "and for another there was substituted Samuel J. Tilden, there being doubt as to which branch of the democracy Edwin W. Stoughton and Cyrus W. Field could be assigned." Mr. Pavid Dudley Field wanted to know from Mr.

Bangs to whom he might consider himself in-

Mr. Bangs said he had nothing to do with it, and sertainly would not advise his election.

Mr. Edwin W. Stoughton then proceeded to argue In favor of the writ of mandamus asked for. Mr. Tilden, he said, had been exchanged for him on the list of inspectors, which reminded him of the remark of Sheridan when, in his old age, some one called attention to his ugliness, brought about by intemperate habits, and he replied he was handsome temperate habits, and he replied he was handsome when a child, but he had been swapped off in his old age for an ugly boy. The question was that two of the members of the Police Board had wilfully redused compliance with the interpretation which the Court gave to the law, an interpretation so plain that it could not be misunderstood. The Court had plainly told the Commissioners that it was their duty to select from the democratic party as an entirety. That decision was not merely fatherly advice but a judicial interpretation of the law, and the Board should be made to observe and repect it. Taking the relative numbers of the refatherly advice but a judicial interpretation of the law, and the Board should be made to observe and respective factions into consideration the great majority had been left unrepresented. Relieving the case from all the quibbling and smartness of "thus person" who tried to hold up respectable men to ridicule—for the nominations of some as inspectors were so evidently intended—should be reminded of his duty and that there is a court above him. After criticising the affidavit of Commissioner MacLean as evasive, intended to give the Court no information at all, and no doubt pointed out by an unseen and almost paralyzed finger, counsel said the whole performance was simply disgraceful, and the solf-respect exhibited by Meszrs. French and Wheeler in declining to take further part in it was to be commended. Whether or not, counsel concluded, the motive of Commissioners MacLean and Morrison was to get a share to their party in the \$4.855 a day paid to inspectors, it was plainly their intention to disobey the mandate of the Court and constituted law.

Mr. Bangs, on the part of the Police Board in general and representing the Corporation.

Mr. Bangs, on the part of the Police Board in general and representing the Corporation Counsel, contended that the opinion of the Court contained shades of meaning on which there might be an honest difference of interpretation. He was in favor of a writ of mandamias to compel Commissioners French and Wheeler to go back to the rooms from which they fied that morning and remain there until the duty imposed on them by law was ruffilled. These two had already got three out of four of the inspectors of election and they now wanted the fourth. But if the relators wanted the Court to name what political faction of party the remaining inspectors were to be appointed from he protested. This had been decided by the Court of Appeals in a recent case against the Mayor of Froy, for calling attention to which they were indebted to the iferance, and which decision was in favor of his side of the case. If the Court should now go to the extent of deciding as to who are the proper parties to be named as inspectors they might be next called upon to substitute themselves as inspectors of election and thus confuse and blend fall the departments.

Messrs. Root and David Dudicy Field followed in

stitute themselves as inspectors of election and thus contuse and blend all the departments.

REPLEMO FOR RELATORS,

Messrs. Root and David Dudley Field followed in an argument on the same side as Mr. Stoughton, and in reply to Mr. Bangs, Mr. Field contending that the Court had clearly defined what the duty of the Commissioners was, and said if they did not perform it within the time prescribed by law the Court would grant a mandamus to complet them. The Commissioners had not complied with the law as interpreted by the Court, and the relators had now come for their mandamus. The conductor the Commissioners had been such as to entitle them to the condemnation of the Court and of every just man. After stating at length the relative numbers of the three political branches to be represented by inspectors, and what the Commissioners nad done, he said they had plainly violated the law as interpreted by the Court when they attempted to select the whole democratic representation in inspectors from one faction of that party to the exclusion of another and thrice greater faction. Two of the four Commissioners had done that, and now flouted it in the face of the Court and asked them what they were going to do about it? Plainly, now that one inspector of the democratic two had been taken from the anti-Tammany ranks, the remainder should be taken from the other side of the line, and for the Court to compel the Commissioners to do so would be only in conformity with plain honesty, good sense and sound law.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took a recess, and after about an hour's consultation re-turned into court and delivered its opinion, as fol-

THE DECISION.

The Court, Judge Davis said, had arrived at a manimous conclusion as to the true interpretation of the law and as to the duty of the Board of Police Commissioners in executing it. They had occasion the other day to express their opinion of the construction of the law, to the effect that in the approximation of the law, to the effect that in the approximation of the law, to the effect that in the approximation of the law, to the effect that in the approximation of the law, to the effect that in the approximation of the law, to the effect that in the approximation of the law, to the effect that in the approximation of the law, to the effect that in the approximation of the law, to the effect that in the approximation of the law is the law of the l

it was the duty of the Commissioners to consider the democratic party as an entirety, with a view only to its relations to State issues and without respect to its relations to local organizations. They still believed, without dissension that such is the law, and that there should be secured to the democracy as a whole a just and fair representation. The policy of the law was to secure fairness and honesty in elections as well as in the count and returns, and for that purpose intended that the representation of the majority party should not be limited to a faction in that party, but should be extended to the whole. The Poanl had given representation to the minority party, and all question on that subject was eliminated from the case. But the Board had not proceeded in relation to the representation of the Court. They had appointed inspectors from a section or a faction of one party, without considering the other section or faction. In making those appointments only one-third, or, in round numbers, only about thirty thousand out of ninety thousand were represented, thus leaving two-thirds without representation, except by the appointment of a few members. It was the duty of the Board in making the selection to give representation to both, and having gone so far as to give a representation of one in each district to the minority faction, the Court considered it the duty of the Board to select the remaining inspectors from the majority faction whom as Tammany Hall. (Great appliance in the audience.) This, the Court thought, would secure that tairness of representation which the statute contemplated. There was some dissent, however, as to what the form of the order should be to carry the views of the Court into effect, and the issue of this they would delay until the adjourn day, in the hope that by this amnouncement of the unanimous decision of the Court the Commissioners would have the good sense to proceed with their duty accordingly, and one is state of affirs which was very unseemly, productive of excitement an

have an order restraining the Mayor from removing Mr. French, as he had been notified to show cause why he should not to-day, and also to make the Mayor a party to this proceeding.

Judge Davis asked at what hour Mr. French was supmound.

Judge Davis asked at what hour Mr. French was summoned.

"At noon," said Mr. Field.

"Thou we will adjourn to eleven e'clock to-morrow," said Judge Davis.

Mr. Bangs said he was in a position to know, and the truth was that the object of the Mayor was to compol the Commissioners to do as he understood the Court to define their duty, and not in any way to condict with the action of the Court, This seemed to satisfy all parties and the Court, which thereupon adjourned to eleven o'clock to-day, when there is no certainty the end will be reached, as it was stated that one Commissioner had amnounced his intention to go to jail sooner than vote for Tammany men.

CAN COMMISSIONERS STEAL A MARCH. The extraordinary manner in which the Board of Police Commissioners brought its proceeding to a close on Thursday evening crowded the halls of Police Headquarters long before the time set for the renewal of the official farce between the Commisoners. The excitement caused by the raising of any question touching the city ballot caused many terest themselves in politics. All kinds of conjectures were indulged as to the meaning of the "bolt," but the general opinion seemed to be that Messrs. Wheeler and French had made a grievous mistake in withdrawing from the session of the Board. Tammany allies were sober faces and deprecated the move as hurtful in the extreme. The case seemed hopes were expressed that an amicable settlement of the whole matter might take place.

The meeting was to have convened at nine o'clock, but it was ten minutes later when Mr. French entered the room. He was immediately joined by

Mr. MacLean, who said—
"I am going up stairs, Mr. French, to write out a resolution I have to offer, and will be back in a few

MacLean had left the room, when he summoned a messenger and sent for Chief Clerk Hawley, who

mossenger and sent for Chief Clerk Hawley, who entered, accompanied by Deputy Clerk Kipp. The mossenger was then sent to tinform Mr. Maclean that his presence was awaited by the republican side of the house. Word was sent back by the President that he would come down in a few minutea.

"Call the roll," said Mr. French, grimly.

The roll was called, and Mr. French occlared that there was no quorum present, and said, "As I wish to see my counsel in regard to my defence before the Mayor I move we adjourn until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock."

Both Commissioners voted "yea" and hastily left the room. As they passed through the hall and down the stairs a sensation was produced among the loungers, who were ignorant of the true state of affairs. Two minutes after Mr. MacLean entered the room, and on inquiring where Commissioners French and Wheeler were, was informed that both gentlemen had departed.

"But," said Mr. MscLean, in astonishment, "the

nine o'clock."

MACHAN MAKES A BLUNDER.

The expression on Mr. MacLean's face was one of mingled chagrin and anger as the cunning trick of the two republicans was announced. He tried to smile in the old, familiar, innocent way, but it was a failure and he are desired.

smile in the old, familiar, innocent way, but it was a failure, and he sat down in the president's chair in silent imortification. He waited for his colleague, Mr. Morrison, who was informed of the state of aftairs and could hardly suppress a smile at the neat manner in which the tables had been turned on them. They then retired to their rooms.

As soon as it became known that Messrs. MacLean and Morrison had been duped there was much excitement. The anti-Tammany politicians were astounded at the laxily of Mr. MacLean in not watching the movements of the other Commissioners. Mr. William H. Secor, the Tammany counsel, arrived at half-past nine o'clock, and laughed heartily wasn he learned how matters stood. He was joined in a few minutes by Mr. Wheeler's messenger, who delivered a message. Mr. Secor immediately left the building in a great hurry, and stated off for the Metrepolitan Hotel, on Broadway, where it is said he met Commissioners French and Wheeler, and helds long consultation with them, notwithstanding the tormer's statement at the meeting that he could not wait for Messrs. MacLean and Morrison. This meeting is taken as very significant and corroborative of the alliance of Tammany Hall with the republican Commissioners. The republican smade the Metropolitan Hotel their headquarters throughout the day.

Mr. MacLean was interviewed by a Hunald reporter on the situation in his office shortly after the meeting.

"Do you think the day lost is a very important one!"

porter on the situation in his omce snortly after the meeting.

"Do you think the day lost is a very important one!"

"It is twenty-four hours gone for naught. I had a very important resolution to offer, which, I consider, would have satisfied the Supreme Court; but, as I am not an opinionated Commissioner, I decline to talk about it."

"If Mr. Tilden and the other inspectors appointed refuse to serve are they not liable to be punished?"

"You can find all information here," said Mr. MacLean," handing the reporter a copy of the Registry and Electica laws.

COMPELLED TO SERVE.

COMPELLED TO SERVE.

The following is the section of law covering the The following is the section of law covering and subject:

Saction 18.—Each and every person selected and notified by the Board of Police as its choice for the office of Inspector of Election or of PoliClork shall, on the receipt of notice thereof, appear within ten days thereafter before the chief of the Bureau of Elections for the purpose of examination, and, if found qualified, shall, unless occused by said Board, by reason of Ill-health or other good and sufficient cause, be bound to serve as such officer at every election for the term of one year from the date of his appointment, and in case of neglect or retual to comply with the above requirements or to serve or act shall be liable to a penalty of Sitty, receiverable by the said Board by civil action, in any court of record, in the name of the treasurer of the Board, and for the use and boards of the relation of any such person

den or proof of which shall be about the definquent—shall be doesned a refusal within the meaning of this section.

In reference to this matter, and the question as to whether Mr. Tilden would serve or "piank down," John J. O'Brien, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, stated that he would not notify Mr. Tilden, as he had been appointed after the 30th of September, and this made the appointed after the 30th of September, and this made the appointed after the 30th of September, and this made the appointed in was indulged in during the day at Police Headquarters as to what person will be appointed to fill the place of the late Captain Konnedy. The Commissioners would not speak in the matter, but it is whispered that if the democrate gain their point and Tilden secures control of the Police Board, Charles F. Williams will be the new Captain.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST MR. FRENCH. Supplemental charges were made yesterday after-noon against Police Commissioner French by Mayor Cooper. A copy of the official document was handed Mr. French in the City Hall Park, about three o'clock, as the gentleman walked through in com-pany with his colleague, Commissioner Wheeler. The following is a copy of the charges:—

To Syrrien B. Frence, Police Commissioner of the City of New York:— You are charged by and before me with conduct which, if established and not satisfactority explained, appears to me to constitute cause for your removal from office. namely

no to constitute cause for your removal from effice, namely?—
That on October 2, 1870, after the menth of September, 1870, had expired, and while there still remained to be appointed one inspector of election in such of more than six hundred election districts in this city and county, and while the Board of Police was in session and engaged in the duty of filling the vacancies then remaining to be filled, you, in concert with De Witt C. Wheeler, one of your colleagues, offused to act further in tulfilling the duty imposed upon you by law of selecting and appointing inspectors, and left the meeting of the Board without permission and without any adjournment, and so deprived the said Board of a quorum.

And in this, to wit, that you have since that time neglected to sucharge your duty in the premisses and take such action as prevents the hoard from making such selections or appointments before the 4th day of October mst.

I will give you an opportunity to be heard at the Mayor's office on Saturday, October 1, 1870, at twelve o'clock moon.

Tshould inclinde your collegue, De Witt C. Whoeler, in this notice and charge but for such restricts as has hereto

fore been imposed upon me in respect to him by the judgment and writ of the Supreme Gourt.

Dated October 3, 1879. EDWARD COOPER, Mayor.

The investigation as to the charges against all the Commissioners is set down for twelve o'clock to-day at the City Hall. Unless some new hich takes place the investigation will go on as speedily as possible.

BOARD-REASONS WHY INSPICTORS OF ELEC-TION ARE VALUABLE TO POLITICAL PARTIES. The flerceness of the struggle over the appointment of inspectors of election has set many persons to thinking about what particular advantage it can be to one or the other of the political parties or factions to secure those positions for their own especial friends. The Police Board, which controls the election bureau, is divided evenly between democrats and republicans, and the law, in its patertion in each district shall be similarly partitioned between the two great political organizations. Thus reason all those worthy citizens who profess indethey ask how, under such circumstances, it can benefit the anti-Tammany organization to secure over the attempt to rule out of the inspectorships all democrats belonging to the Tammany organiza-tion. The inspectorship muddle formed the subject of conversation in one of the democratic committee rooms last evening among a group of visitors, and, the views stated above having been expressed, a gen-

the views stated above having been expressed, a gentleman who boasted of having for many years performed the duties of inspector in a downtown ward was asked his opinion as to whether any advantage was derived from naving friendly hands at the poll lists and ballot boxes.

"Why, bless your soul," was the reply, "it's more than half the battle. A smart inspector who knows what he is about always knows enough to secure his own election as chairman of the board of inspectors, and when he has gained this position he has the whole business under his control. The chairman stands at the box and receives the ballots. As ne calls the name of the voter his associates have to find it on their poll lists, and white they are doing that he has plenty of time for little jokes."

"But under the existing law making an equal division of inspectors between the political parties, do they not watch each other closely enough to prevent any tricks on the part of any one of the number?"

"But under the existing law making an equation, do they not watch each other closely enough to prevent any tricks on the part of any one of the number?"

"Fudge! The inspectors on both sides are taken from the most shrewd and unscrupulous of the ward politicians. Most of them have served an apprenticeship at the registration books and bailto boxes. Under the present law the four inspectors in each election district are required to get together 'openly and publicly' and organize as a board by electing one of their number chairman. If no choice is made within fitteen maintes after the meaning takes place the chairman is to to chosen by lot. This is all very well so far as outside show is concerned, but the inspectors, although of different parties, are intimately known to each other in the district they represent and each is aware of the little games in which his associates are interested. They almost invariably hold a prolitiniary 'cancus' among themselves for the purpose of settling in advance who shall be chairman. Perhaps one of the number—say a democrat—is well known to be a Heller at hendling tickets, and is very anxious to be chairman. There is a great deal of wrangling, and then the democrat says to the two republican inspectors—or vice versa, as the case may be—'Now, what in so and so do you want anyway?' The answer may be, 'Well, you know Paust give my Alderman a good lift. My bread and butter depends on that, and the majority against him can't be much, anyway.' 'Well, suppose you get your Alderman, will you be contented?' And so the trading goes on. Sometimes an agreement is made and sometimes not. In the latter case each side depends on the smartness of its own men, but generally these ward follows know each other well, and work together for their own personal interests.'

"But as regular registration lists are at the polls, and as every vote is checked by three inspectors, I do not see how a sina, if ever so conabale of cheating, can do anything wrong with the ballots. The ballots are counted to be t

who can do with a ballot just as wonderful tricks as you ever saw done with a pack of cards, and all-well, nobody conid delect them any more than your own eyes can keep track of a conjurer's fingers. Watch a poil when the unopened ballots are counted to taily the poll ists in a close and hot election, and see how many double ballots, or ballots folded one within the other, are found in a box. Are you so green as to suppose that a snarp inspector would not have detected them if he has wanted to do so? Such ballots are destroyed if the number in the box overruns the total on the poll list, but not otherwise. Now suppose for every double ballot this put into the box one ballot of the opposite side finds its way on to the floor or up a sleeve instead of into the box. Don't it follow that there will not be town an excess of ballots in the box and that the two votes accusately caught together will both of thom stor excidentally caught together will both of thom stor excidentally caught together will both of thom stor excidentally caught together will be outerentiousness has been such that he has appealed to some one clee to pick them up so that no collision or cheating might be suspected, buyout auppose the intile accident has made no change in the count. Well, if you do, your political canvassing education has been neglected, that's all."

"Hut can these things be done now? Or course they may have been done under Tweed, but have we so now better laws and better—or, at least, less reckless men in charge of the polis?"

"Why, I have seen and known these things have been done almost every year on some candidates or other over since the Tweed Ring was overthrown. In the old days and under the oid laws the mode of operation was different. There have been times when it was only necessary to send word to this or that district that so much majority was wanted for this or that candidate and it was forthcoming. Things have to be managed more prudently and less openny nowadays, and the new laws compel a resort to the more skil

THE FACTIONS AT WORK.

The Democratic State Central Committee were oc cupied all day yesterday in organizing for a thorough canvass of the State, in accordance with the plan porposed by Mr. E. K. Apgar at the conference

of prominent democrats, held on Thursday night. The preliminary step in this direction was taken by sending out circulars in which it is said:

The immediate necessity of the canvas is prompt and thorough organization, such an organization as will bring into active co-operation the most useful workers in every election district. If this is done our success is certain. To promote such an organization it is proposed to call together in the seweral counties, at the county seat or some convenient centre, the most efficient workers from each election district to meet and confer with a sub-committee of the Democratic State Central Committee. The purpose of such conference is, first, to bring together in each county the near win will be responsible for the actual work of the cauvass in each election district, in order that they may give the art of the cause of the cauvas of and receive from cach other suggestions to secure speed, uniformity and thoroughness in their work. Second, that all the workers may be aroused to the atmost diligence and effort. Third, that they may be brought into personal

of this is obvious and cannot be overestimated.

These circulars are sent to the chairmen of the various county committees in the St-te, who are requested to have a thorough campaign inaugurated in their districts, aided by those persons who may be sent from this city.

The Kelly Campaign Committee appear to be in splendid humor at the condition of affairs throughout the State. The members declare that the canvass thus far has been most successful in its results, and Mr. P. W. Rhodes, the searchery, says that everything is in the finest possible condition. The address to the people of the State will be ready in a day or two.

day or two.

To BATIFY CORNELL.

The Republican Central Committee late last night completed all the arrangements for the grand Cornell ratification meeting, to take place this evening in the Cooper Institute. Stands will be creeted outside the building, and the people inside as well as those that are expected will not be able to get into the great hall, will be addressed by prominent speakers.

Music and fireworks will be plentiful.

THE GLASS HALL "PARTY." The members of the "national workingmen's

party," who on their last meeting in Glass Hall gave such a rousing indorsement of John Kelly for Governor, did not meet last night as proposed. The janitor of the building hat not heard of them since the day they made the \$1 deposit, necessary before hiring the hall.

POLITICAL TAX GATHERING.

HOW CIVIL SERVICE RULES ARE BEING APPLIED IN FEDERAL OFFICES-POLITICAL BROKERAGE

ederal offices with circulers soliciting contributions for campaign purposes, and there is a prodigious mount of growling among the poorly paid clerks of the Post Office and Custom House over this queer application of civil service reform. The clerks say that two per cent of their salary is expected to be paid over, and a failure on their part to comply with he demand is sufficient notice that official decapitation will follow. The circular, which is sent out from the headquarters of the Republican State Committee, reads as follows:—
STATE OF NEW YORK,
STATE OF NEW YORK,

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, SOPL. — 1879. SORTER A. ALTHUER, Chairman, Enwand M. Johnsons. Secretarios.

HENRY A. 44EDDEN, Secretarios.

JOHN N. KNAPT, Transurer.

My DRAR SHE-The Republican State Committee are determined in this campaign to put forward more than even the usual efforts of the committee to insure success to the republican cause and the election of our ticket. A great demand has already been made and will continue to be made upon the committee for first class speakers, which shows that our friends are on the alert and ready to raction. To canyans this State as it must be done, from bander to hamlet, we must have such pecuniary aid as our friends can furnish, and we therefore solicit from you such contribution as in your judgment you can best afford to make for this property and the plants are such as a success to the property of the

Enclosed in the circular which is sent out to the employés of the Custom House is a card reading

Collections for State Committee, 82 Broadway (up stairs). On the reverse is printed the following blank

A HERALD reporter called at the place indicat political brokerage business was transacted there. Ex-Alderman and ex-Clerk of the Common Council Joseph C. Pinckney was found at a desk with a book before him containing the names and salaries of all employés in the Custom House. In response to an inquiry for information on the subject Mr. Pinck-

employes in the custom notes, inquiry for information on the subject Mr. Pinckney said:

"Mr. Leask and myself are making the collections for the party in the Custom House. We charge no percentage for our services and receive no rebate, it is all done as a matter of love on our part for our party. As far as I am personally concerned I have been honored by my party with office and I owe it the amount of service my means abundantly enable me to bestow. I made all the collections in 1876 and never charged or received a penny for my services."

A prominent Tammany official was met a few minutes later. The reporter asked him how much commission was paid John D. Newman, its political tax gatherer for the past thirty years or more, on the amount of his collections.

"Ten per cent," was the prompt reply, "flow much does he collect?"

"It is hard to say. An immense sym in the aggregate before Tammany lost so much of its patronage as it has during the past two years."

"Was it all spent for campaign purposes?"

"That's just the point. That its collections were not all spent for election purposes explains one of the reasons why, in my judgment, Tammany has been so often defeated at the polls. A good share of the money collected has been applied toward the liquidation of the debt on the big building in Fourteenth street."

AN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT HAYES,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In view of the fact that assessments will soon be levied upon employes of the Post Office would it not be well for Mr. Hayes, who at present resides in Washington, to cause his order to be again read and enforced (providing he means what he says), which enforced (providing he means what he says), which relates to the assessing for and contributing to political purposes. The order, as read, prohibited anything of the kind, though so far it has not been respected or enforced by our celebrated reform postmaster here. If Mr. Hayes means reform now is the time for him to compel the emorcement of his famous order, and many a poor carrier's and overworked clerk's heart will be made glad. The money thus saved them could be used for a better purpose—viz., that of supporting their families, instead of paying for champagne and cigars for the political backs at their Fifth Avenue Hotel headquarters.

STATION D.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The political campaign in Pennsylvania is exceed Senator Dawes is bitterly opposing Butler in Mas

sachusetts. General Fitz Hugh Lee has been nominated for the

Legislature in Virginia. The republican party has carried Hamilton county,

Ohio, only twice in seven years.

Postmaster General Key does not think the Ten-

nessee repudiationists will succeed.

A sweeping republican victory in Pennsylvania is

predicted by the Philadelphia Times.

The Litenfield (Conn.) Enquirer believes the next
President should be a man like Hayes, not like Grant. Lieutenant Governor Wiltz, of Louisiana, is a candidate for the democratic nomination for Governor.

Mr. Blair, the new United States Senator from New Hampshire, is opposed to a third term for General

Senator Dawes is opposed to bolting. He says he erves the republican cause best who serves it all the The solid South, says the Mobile Register, fa:

either the Northern soldier nor the Northern bond-Mr. Henry Oliver, Allegheny county, Pa., would like to succeed Senator Wallace in the United States

much as if the Blaine boom in Ohio might exceed the Sherman boom n Maine."

izing clubs all over that State. Since 1872 the republicans have carried the State three times and the democrats three times. Senator Beck thinks General Hancock is the favorite Presidential candidate of the South. Bayard he believes would poll more votes than Mr. Tilden, but it would be hard to nominate him.

The young republicans of Massachusetts are organ-

A large number of the leading Southern journals are opposed to the nomination of Mr. Tilden. This, says the Mobile Register, does not arise from the fac that the people of this section believe all the trumped up stories that have been circulated about Mr. Tilden, but simply because they wish the strongest and most available candidate possible put forward, and they do not think that Mr. Tilden fills these re-

quirements. VIVISECTION OF MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Considering the average intelligence and usefulness of horse and man, why would it not be just to viviscet a few men (selecting the most interior, criminals and vagabonds) for the discovery of facts that would be useful to veterinary surgeous.

OLD HOME.

A NEW YORK CHARLEY ROSS.

A LITTLE POY THIRTY-THREE DAYS MISSING -FRANK ELDRIDGE'S STRANGE FATE-SUP-POSED TO HAVE PEEN STOLEN BY CANALEDS. On the 1st of September last the police were no-tified of the disappearance from his home of Frank Eldridge, a boy eight years old. His father and mother live at No. 166 Christopher street, not far from the ferry. The husband works on a tugboat. and Frank was in the habit of going to the water front, and was considered able to take care or him self. It was shortly before six in the evening of th day he was last seen that Frank told his mother he was going down to the wharf to see the excursion boats come in. He was spoken to on his way by a young playmate, and also by a storekeeper, who hailed him in a familiar way as he passed his door. There was a crowd on the pier when the lad reached there, own age, who had fallen overboard on the Friday be fore that day (Monday), and had just been recovered from the river. The drowned boy was carried away Frank Eldridge, who was seen on the pier by number of men who work in the neighborhood, as who meet all, has not since been seen or heard of by his parents. Pearing that he might have fallon into the river a watch was kept along the water all that night by the boy's tather. For days after grappling hooks were used without affording the poor consolation of bringing up the missing child's remains. Search was made under and around the piers and in every conceivable place where a body might be held under water, but still with no success. Night after night the boy's father has sport his time along the river shore waiting for the moon to rise to aid him in the fruitless search. A new theory to account for the boy's disappearance has now found taith with his parents. They do not believe he was drowned at all, but carried off for some unknown purpose. He might easily have boarded some canal boat or schooner just about leaving her pier and have been carried away on a long journey. The boy is old enough to give an account of himself and if he had been taken away by accident the persons into whose care he might have fallen would have most likely sent him back or at least communicated with the police or the boy's parents. A description of the missing boy is as follows:—Eight years and four months old, nearly four feet in height, slight build, light brown hair, large grayish-blue eyes, slight scar over right eyebrow, regular features, dimpled cheeks, neck and face tanned, long neck, slight scar over which was a large one, would have at least turned up. A reward of \$200 is offered by the distressed purents for the safe return of their boy.

It would surprise any one not familiar with the fact to know the number of people—men, women and children—who disappear from their hones in this city, and for whom the police are called upon to search. Scarcely a day passes without one or more such cases being reported at Police Headquarters, and unless some extraordinary circumstance connected with the occurrence commands particular attention a record of the missing persons have an adventure of the missing person is telegraphe by his parents. Fearing that he might have fallen into the river a watch was kept along the water all

MISSING BUSINESS MEN.

mery goods trade over the absence of E. H. Hempel, dealer in millinery goods and trimmed hats at No. amount to upward of \$20,000. The creditors have employed detectives to search for him and cause his so it is declared, been seen at his place of business since Friday of last week, and it is alleged that on that evening he removed all his goods with the ex-ception of a few hats, and then pasted on the door a ception of a few hats, and then pasted on the door a notice, "Closed in consequence of a death in the family." Nunerous inquiries were made for him the next day, and the creditors came to the conclusion that they had been victimized.

He came here in July stating to the trade that he was a Memphis refugee; that he had \$7,000 in cash and expected \$4,000 or \$5,000 more as soon as his cotton business in the fever stricken city had been settled up. He had a very pleasing address, had the appearance of a gentleman, and the merchants whom he desired to purchase goods of were highly impressed in his tavor. At first he paid cash for all the goods he bought, and then used the names of these parties from whom he desired to open an account. He at once obtained an excellent ten days' credit, which was subsequently increased to thirty days, some firms giving him goods on credit of from \$500 to \$1,000. He frequently paid his bills two weeks before they were due, which caused some comment. It was next reported that he had no bank account and then the merchants became suspicious and many of them immediately cut off his credit. Among the creditors are C. A. Aufmordt & Co., \$4,200: Dreyfus, Kohn & Co., \$600; N. Erlanger, \$600; Luckeneyer, Kimoth & Co., \$600; N. Erlanger, \$600; Luckeneyer, Kimoth & Co., \$600; N. Erlanger, \$600; Luckeneyer, Kimoth & Co., \$600; N. Heiman & Wall, Ball & Ray, M. S. Heyman & Sons and Joseph Freedman, \$400; Tweedy Manutacturing Company, \$300; Hodges, Hersey & Co., \$500; J. Erskine & Co., \$400; Hamil & Booth, \$500.

Another alleged disappearance in the same line of trade is reported and some of the creditors connect the two. George F. Baur, manufacturer of trimmed hats, at No. 315 Canal street, has left his place of business, leaving, it is alleged, many unpaid debts. He started in business sebreary l, claiming a capital of \$6,000, and stated that he had come from California, where his wife and family remained. His manner of business was similar to Mr. Hempel's, the signs bear a resemblance, both being notice, "Closed in consequence of a death in the

WAS HE THROWN OVERBOARD?

NO TIDINGS YET FROM CHARLES CUTTING, THE MISSING BOSTONIAN-WHO PAID HIM THREE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND PORTY DOL-LARS?

No light has yet been thrown upon the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Charles H. Cutting, the young Bostonian salesman, beyond the fact that he was seen on board the steamer Providence on the night of September 12 by an intimate dence on the light of speeder, of Fitchburg, Mass. Cuiting, it will be remembered, left the office of a friend in this city on that day, saying he intended friend in this city on that day, saying he intended to take the boat for Boston. A week later his friends in Boston became anxious about him, and telegraphed to his New York friends to know it they had seen him. Word was sent back that he left here on the 12th of the month, and inquiry was at once set on foot. It was learned on board the steamer that on the morning of the 13th the stateroom which Cutting had engaged the night before was found locked and had to be broken open. His travelling coat and satched were found lying in one of the berths, neither of which had been occupied over night. The steamboar people expressed the opinion that Cutting must have gone ashore after visiting his stateroom and returned too late to catch the boat. This belief was strengthened by a saming the written orders for supper which were search instituted by the missing man's triends among the written orders for supper which were search instituted by the missing man's triends among the written orders for supper which we were the corder was strengthened by a samong the written orders for supper which we were who says that he and Mr. Cutting took supper together, and that he (Mr. Spencer) wrote out the boats and ordering his supper in that manner. The absence of the order was explained by Mr. Spencer who says that he and Mr. Cutting took supper together, and that he (Mr. Spencer) wrote out the order check for both.

It will also be remembered that Mr. Cutting was said to have had in his possession \$3.800 which he had received that day in cash, and every penny of which was his own money. The firm of Holder & Herrick, of Boston, by whom he was employed, took such a keen interest in searching for Cutting that the police at first believed they were the owners of at least a portion of the money; but this is strenuously denied, as is every imputation against the young man's honesty. Outside of his business relations with the firm he was reticent to them, as he was to every one, concerning his own afairs. The only thing they know is that re to take the boat for Boston. A week later his

ing about mining stocks, and that he may have made some investment which yielded the money he was taking home. A private detective named Dearborn, wite has had the case in hand, has learned the exact amount of money which Cutting received that day. In his own language it is "\$3,840, less fifty-two cents," and he is how trying to find some one who paid out that sum of money on the date mentioned as a starting point in solving the mystery. It is not thought likely that Cutting, who was returning home to be married, fell overboard or committed suicide, and his friends are working to ascertain whether he was not robbed and made away with to secure the money he was known to have about him.

THE LOSS OF THE HARVEST QUEEN.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE DISMISSES THE LIBER AGAINST THE ADRIATIC-THE STEAMER NOT TO BLAME FOR THE COLLISION IN THE IRISE

sion and opinion on the appeal by the libellants in Queen against the steamship Adriatic, of the White Star line. The suit was brought to recover damages which resulted, as alleged, from a collision with the steamship Adriatic, on the night of December 31, 1875, in the Irish Channel. The Harvest Queen was claimed to have sunk almost immediately, though It was proved in evidence, however, that not a human being was saved from the lost vessel. The Adrianc arrived in this port early in January, and reported having been in collision with an unknown vessel at the time and place in question, and having on board as mementoes of the catastrophe some small timbers and por-tions of tackle that were thrown on her decks in the collision with the unknown vessel. A piece of a ship's signboard with the letters "EEN" in gilt Irish coast, with some fragments of ship's timbers. The libellants introduced these facts to sustain their night in question was the Harvest Queen, which was then about due in Liverpool, on a voyage from San Francisco, and which has never since been heard from. The libeliants asked for \$220,000 indemnity. The case came up on appeal from a decree of Judge Blatchford, in the District Court, finding for the defendants.

Chief Justice Waite gives his opinion as follows:—
Many of the facts disputed below have not been questioned here. The claimant does not dony that the vessols actually collided or that the Harvest Queen sunk, with all on board, in consequence of the injuries received in the collision. The libellants also concedes that if the Adriatic was not in fact going astern whou the collision took place has been collision. The libellants also concedes that if the Adriatic was not in fact going astern who the collision took place has been collision. The libellants also concedes that if the Adriatic has been by the Adriatic, its distance, the time it appeared, she changes in color and bearings and the movements of the Adriasic. The recollection of witnesses as to the time, distance and bearing cannot be relied on in all cases with implicit considence. It is, at best, but the impression of what the judgment of the witnesses was about a matter of which no special note was made at the time, and it is easy to see that such impressions would be more or less influenced by what afterward happened. All agree that no one saw the light on the Harvest Queen until after five bells, or half-past two o'clock—2.35 being the time recorded on the log of the Adriatic. The ongineer's log shows that the ongines of the steamer were Inst stopped after backing at seven minutes to three. This was after the collision. Upon this evidence I have found that the light was first seen at twenty-five minutes to three, consequently eighteen minutes elapsed between the first discovery of the Harvest Queen's light and the time when it was deemed safe after the collision to stop backing the steamer and to go slowly alread to see what was necessary to be done to save life or property. The vessel's licht was first seen from the bridge thinks that was the color, all agree that it first appeared off the starteard bow. The two vessels would therefore naturally be on nearly opposite courses. The Adriatic was going from and the Harvest Queen to Liverpool. The Adriati

· MUTINOUS SAILORS.

The ship Bullion, Captain J. P. Reed, arrived in the harbor yesterday morning from Hamburg, in ballast, and reported having a mutiny of her crew on the voyage. The captain informed a Herald reporter that six of his crew, named respectively John Wilson, Frederick Jansen, A. J. Fristorn, Maurice Finck, F. if. Hemins and John Norman, were concerned in the riot. He considered that they had no cause whatever for the mutiny; that they were treated well, and rebelled out of pure wantonness. The affair took place on September 29, in latitude 40 deg. 15 min. and longitude 68 deg. 08 min. There was a strong westerly gale blowing at the time, and when these men, whose names are mentioned, refused to do the work of the ship he had them sent down below, where they remained for two hours. They had no motive for deserting their work except that they felt too lazy to perform their duties. The captain says he is willing to accept all the legal consequences of the proceedings he undertook in imprisoning the mutineers. on the voyage. The captain informed a HERALD re-

THE MARY POWELL LIBELLED.

A novel suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court, under a statute of the United States imposing a penalty upon owners of steamboats carrying a greater number of passengers than rated by the inspector. The suit is brought by Norman H. Pollock against the steamboat Mary Powell, and upon his complaint a libel was issued yesterday afternoon against the steamer for \$3,182, and was placed in the hands of the United States marsical, but had not been served last evening. Mr. Pollock claims that he took passage on the steamer Mary Powell on August 23, and swears that upon that trip the steamer had 996 passengers, while the certificate of the Board of Inspectors only permitted her to carry 700. Under the statute the owners of the steamer are liable to a forfeit of \$10 for each of the 296 passengers over the number they are entitled to carry, and also the amount of passenger money paid by them. In this case the passenger money is averaged at seventy-five cents per person, making a total of \$3,182 claimed by the libellant.

FILLING UP THE HARBOR.

The agent of the Anchor line of trans steamships has not yet appeared before the Dock Commissioners to answer for the filling of the slips with straw mattresses on the arrival of their steamers. The Dock Commissioners ordered Secretary Lynch to ask him to appear, the Pilot Commissioners representing to the former that as the matresses were thrown into the slips they had no jurisdiction. The report of Mr. Ogden to the Pilot Commissioners was very explicit in detail, and it is expected that the Dock Department, who have jurisdiction, will indict the legal penalties.

POLITENESS AT A DISCOUNT.

"Is this ere a trybunal ov jestice?" demanded William Saunders, as he zigzagged to the Jefferson Market Police Court railing yesterday. "Do you dish out the lors ov the kentry here ?"

"That's our line," said the Court.

"That's our line," said the Court.
"Then I've a complaint to make agin these ere
public servants in the bine togs and brass buttons—
a durned serious charge."
"Indeed?" said His Honor. "Did they club you?"
"Not much; I wouldn't hev stood it."
"Did they abuse you?"
"Not if I know it."
"Well, what did they do?"
"It's over their perhiteness I'm a makin' this com-

"It's over their periteness I'm a makin' this com-plaint. There ain't a hunk ov it in the hull caboodle. Why, Jedge, this feiler walked a dozen blocks with me and talked a heap, and I did some things to ac-commodate him dead agii, my will, and would you b'lieve it, he didn't say "If you please" in all that